CLAIMS

1. Method of transmitting data over a bidirectional radio channel, where digital data to be transmitted is divided into individual data packets according to a first data transmission protocol (DÜPHE), then at the two transmitting and receiving stations of the radio channel, the data is divided according to a second data transmission protocol (DÜP) into individual data packets which are transmitted alternately forward and in reverse over the radio channel by the simplex method,
characterized in that
at each transmitting and receiving station (A or B)
the number
and/or the length
and/or the priority
and/or the type of data packets generated by the first data transmission protocol (DÜPHE) and sent to the respective transmitter of the station is determined as the data packet identifier, and the length of the data packets generated by the second data transmission protocol (DÜP) is determined in at least one of the transmitting and receiving stations as a function of these data packet identifiers in the sense of optimum utilization of radio channel capacity.

2. Method according to Claim 1,
characterized in that
data packet identifiers are determined at one sending and receiving station (e.g., A), and the data packet length is determined as a function thereof at the same station.

3. Method according to Claim 1,
characterized in that
data packet identifiers determined at one transmitting and receiving station (e.g., A) are transmitted to the remote station (e.g., B) where they are used to influence the length of the data packets in the second data transmission protocol (DÜP).

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4. Method according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the data packet identifiers determined at both transmitting and receiving stations (A and B) are transmitted to the respective remote station, where they are used to set the length of the data packets of the second data transmission protocol (DÜP).

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